REGISTERED No. 4—1878.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,239—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1878.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For 3 months | Rs. 4 8 | For Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 8 8 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 1 8 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Annum | Rs. 52 | For Annum | Rs. 68 |
| Half-yearly | 29 | Half-yearly | 36 |
| Quarterly | 16 | Quarterly | 20 |
| Monthly | 6 | Monthly | 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 6 and Rs. 2.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | 2 8 |
| Third do. | 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | 0 12½ As. |

Nine, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

## LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL REMITTANCES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 940 Tons, 130 H. P. Commander J. SMITH, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other places where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, at 6 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander K. MACAULAY, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA" 573 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. HAY, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

*For entire steamers see list given below.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £32 | £15 | £6 | Without food. |
| Suez | 32 | 16 | 6 | |
| Port Said | 30 | 24 | 9 | |
| Messina | 30 | 24 | 14 | |
| Naples | 30 | 24 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 30 | 24 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 30 | 24 | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 32 | 25 | 14-10 | |

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

### HALL LINE.

RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal,

WILL sail for LIVERPOOL about the 19th instant. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. EUROPEAN, Capt. SHERBOARN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. European.

Bombay, 14th June 1878.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

### OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

A BLENDING
OF THE
FINEST OLD CAMPBLETOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
Selected for the Undersigned.

Per dozen, Rs. 23.

A LARGE SHIPMENT of the above celebrated BLEND having arrived, orders for same will meet with every attention.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1878. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — MONGOLIA | 3283 | 530 | A. Coleman | 21st June. |
| (s) MIRZAPORE | 3763 | 400 | A. Parish | 28th do. |
| — SUMATRA | 3493 | 400 | C. Anderson | 5th July. |
| (s) PESHAWUR | 3781 | 600 | C. A. White | 12th do. |
| — KHIVA | 2809 | 450 | G. Lee | 19th do. |
| (s) CATHAY | 2985 | 450 | R. T. Dundas | 26th do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

| (Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SURAT | 3141 | 530 | G. C. Burne...24th June. |
| PEKIN | 3777 | 600 | W. Woolcott .. 8th July. |
| KASHGAR | 2621 | 450 | E. J. Baker....22nd do. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | W. W. Fenniman 21st June. |
| SIAM | 3025 | 500 | G. W. Hector... 19th July. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### SUDANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their auction room in Forbes Street, at 1 p.m.

2 bales Grey Jacconets.
1 case 40 Scales Beams.
3 cases 400 Gross Buttons.
2 do. Children's Socks and Stockings.

On account and at the risk of the concerned—

1 case 636 pairs very superior Gentlemen, Ladies and Children's kid, calf, morocco, japanned diamond patent whole elastic boots and shoes.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th June 1878.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES at the Town Barracks.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Barracks, by order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, a quantity of unserviceable commissariat stores, consisting of shoes, dates, beleinut, curry-stuff, Broach dall, saltfish, gram, rice, lead sheets, horse-boxes, gunny bags, empty cases and casks, scales, &c., &c.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, by order of the Commissary of Ordnance—

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th June 1878.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

15 cases colored prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
20 cases slates.
6 do. lucifer matches.

AUCTION SALE of Damaged Chinaware, Toys, Cloth, Pictures' Shawls, Cigars, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom in P. and O. Co.'s Godown, on account of the concerned ex s. s. China, transhipped from s. s. Geelong:—

G. S. 00/74—15 cases damaged China-ware.
E. P. S. 4/11—8 do. do. do.
A. B. 207—1 do. do. toys and canes.
„ 209—1 do. Japanned ware, fans, painted cloth pictures, &c.

Mess Prest. 25th Regt—1 case damaged cigars.
Dr. O'B.ien—1 do. do.
Volkart Brothers—1 case damaged shawls, embroidery, &c.

Purchasers will have to pay custom duty and other charges [if any] and clear the goods, and a deposit of 50 per cent. will be taken on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th June 1878.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and walnutwood household furniture, best plated ware by Mappin, rich glass and porcelain ware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano by "Steinman," a bagatelle table complete with balls, cues, &c., a large quantity of first class photographic apparatus, lenses, by Ross and Dallmeyer, cameras, tents, chemicals and other requisite, two double-barrel breech-loading guns, a gray Arab horse, a bay Persian horse, a collection of plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at No. 21, Chinchpoogli Hill.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and walnutwood household furniture, piano, bagatelle table, horses, plants, &c., the property of Captain Elton, the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers, containing 4 side-dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, waiter, tea set, butter pot, bread basket, biscuit box, best plated spoons and forks by "Mappin and Webb," piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by "Mappin Brothers," 2 double-barrel B. L. guns, wines, &c., handsome seasoned French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces, mallet pattern dining room arm and without arm chairs, dumb waiter, corner cupboards, handsome French polished circular, pier, card, and writing tables, easy folding, long, prodius, and drawing room chairs, bronze three light lamps, a mahogany cottage piano by "Steinman and Co.," a handsome bagatelle table complete by "Stevens," centre ottoman, conversation sofas, tete-a-tete and reclining couches, chiffoniers, drawing room carpet, very rich China and table ornaments, first-rate oleograph and cromolithographs, brass four post bedsteads, carved double cots, clothes presses, mahogany chest of drawers, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large quantity of first class photographic kit, a collection of plants in tubs, and pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M,

1 Grey Arab horse.
1 Bay Persian do.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th June 1878.

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are in *statu quo*.

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents*. It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

*Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body as such.*

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address
"GALEN."
*Umballa.*

### BULL'S IMPROVED PATENT KILNS.

EXTENSIVE improvements have resulted in so greatly reducing the cost of these Kilns, that they are applicable to burning any number of Bricks or Tiles, from five lakhs upwards. The saving in fuel and certainty of out-turn have also been largely increased.

They are admirably adapted for the employment of Jail labour, and one is now working in the Central Jail, Benares, with complete success.

A Kiln, with iron work complete, to burn 3 to 4 lakhs a month, can now be constructed for Rs. 200.

At ordinary D. P. W. rates, a profit of from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per month per Kiln may easily be made by a Contractor.

As evasion of the payment of Royalty has in some cases been attempted by the construction of straight portions of Kilns, the Patentee hereby informs all persons using such straight Kilns that they are as liable to Royalty charges as circular or any other shaped Kilns, if worked in accordance with the process or method for which a patent was granted to him,

For drawings, terms, and to see Kilns at work, apply to W. BULL, Lucknow.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BILLIARD HANDICAP AT TEMPLE BAR.

OPEN TO ALL COMERS.
ENTRANCE FREE.

THE WINNER TO RECEIVE A VERY HANDSOME SILVER CUP, VALUE RS. 150,

Presented by the Proprietor, Temple Bar.

Play to commence at 9 p.m. on SATURDAY, 22nd June 1878. Intending players are requested to give their names at Temple Bar before 12 noon on the 22nd instant.

### NOTICE.

WE have AUTHORIZED Mr. FRAMJEE CURSETJEE DAMANIA to SIGN our FIRM PER PROCURATION from and after this date.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of STORES to the Company's Mill at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, for the half year July to December 1878.

List of the Stores to be supplied may be obtained on application at the Company's Office upon payment of a fee of Rupee 1 per copy.

Tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. SATURDAY, 22nd inst.

By Order of the Board,
J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th June 1878.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. have the following FIRST CLASS BRANDIES and WINES FOR SALE:—

BRANDIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CUSENIER'S FINE BRANDY | Rs. 24 | per doz. Quarts. |
| L. BECHADE Do. | „ 18 | per do. |

WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE | Rs. 30 | per doz. Quarts. |
| AMONTILADO SHERRY | „ 25 | per do. |
| HAUT BARSAC (White Wine) | „ 15 | per do. |
| CHABLIS Do. | „ 16 | per do. |
| Do. Do. | „ 18 | per 2 doz. Pints. |
| CHATEAU BELAIR (Fine Claret) | „ 18 | per do. |
| LORMONT Do. | „ 14 | per do. |
| HAUT MARGEAUX (a few cases) | „ 11 | per do. |
| ST. JULIEN (Haute Gay'e) | „ 10 | per do. |
| MEDOC (Breakfast Bordeaux) | „ 8 | per doz. Quarts. |

NOTICE is hereby given, that JUSRAJ JOKHEYRAM and KEDARNATH JOKHEYRAM have contracted to purchase from NAGINDAS CULLIANDAS all that piece or parcel of land or Fasundary ground whereof Sett Heojibhoy Hormusjee is the Fasundar, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards and one-third of another square yard or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 333, and now under No. 425, and bounded on or towards the east by the Agiary Cross Row, on or towards the west by the said Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the north by the property of Ruttonjee Nowrojee Comrigur, and on or towards the south by the property of Vundrawandas Jumnadass, and the same formerly was and now is in the occupation of the said Nagindass Culliandass and his tenants. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the purchasers' solicitors, Messrs. TYABJEE and SAYANI, at their office in Forbes Street, within the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed and all claims will be considered null and void. —Dated this 17th day of June 1878.

જયરામજી જોખૈયરામ.
JUSRAJ JOKHEYRAM,
Purchasers.

### A CHARMING RESIDENCE.

TOP FLOOR of a House in Rampart Row, lately in the occupation of the Bombay Club. Rent Rs. 175. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

### CHEAP AND CONVENIENT RESIDENCES.

SINGLE and DOUBLE QUARTERS for Residences at Grant Buildings. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

### CUMBALLA HILL.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the Bungalow situated on Cumballa, known as "MOUNT BLANC, containing four Bed, Dressing and Bath Rooms, a Drawing and a Dining Room, all surrounded by a spacious verandah facing the west and an admirable view of the sea all round. The situation is the best, the highest and the nearest from the Fort, water laid on: lately vacated by Messrs. Miller and O. Fidler, proceeded to England. Rent only Rs. 225. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

### TWENTY-THREE BUNGALOWS ON MALABAR HILL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One BUNGALOW for | Rs. | 50 |
| Three „ | „ | 75 |
| Seven „ | „ | 100 |
| Two „ | „ | 150 |
| Six „ | „ | 175 |
| Two „ | „ | 200 |
| | „ | 225 |

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

### BREACH CANDY. FOUR BUNGALOWS.

ONE grand and spacious Bungalow at Breach, never up to this time was to let at Breach Candy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rent | Rs. | 300 |
| Another for | „ | 250 |
| A Third for | „ | 225 |
| And the Fourth for | „ | 150 |

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

### MOUNT NEPEAN, MALABAR HILL.

THE BUNGALOW No. 165, most pleasantly situated on Mount Nepean, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of R. E. Bickerdike, Esq., for years together. The owner is desirous to put it in a thorough order, according to the taste of an incoming tenant. It has also a spacious Billiard Room, especially made. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

### CHINCHPOOGLY HILL.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW most beautifully situated on Chinchpoogly Hill. Rent only Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

### MOUNT VICTORIA ROAD, MAZAGON.

THE COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Mount Road, Mazagon, formerly occupied by the late Captain Henry, and now in the occupation of Surgeon Major Partridge, M. D. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW near Byculla Station. Rent only Rs. 100. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Maria Hill, Mazagon, lately vacated by Dr. F. W. Doolittle, B. A., M. D., Physician. Rent only Rs. 60.

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

SEVERAL OFFICES, RESIDENCES, GODOWNS and SHOPS in FORT, too numerous to advertise in detail. For particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, where complete list is now ready.

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, the neat Upper-Storied Bungalow at Breach Candy, with a fountain in the compound, which is most tastefully laid out with choice and rare plants at a very great cost. Gas and water laid on, now in the occupation of Reginald M. A Branson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BUNGALOWS at KHUNDALLA and MATHERAN for the coming October season could now be engaged on moderate terms. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE undersigned has also got a complete list of Houses to let on Tardeo, Byculla, Mazagon, Middle Colaba, Grant Road, Chowpatty and Sewree. Also Houses for Offices and Residences in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, and all other parts in Fort, too numerous to advertise in detail. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

### FOR SALE,

AN UPPER-STORIED PUCCA BUILT HOUSE in Love Lane, Mazagon. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ALSO FOR SALE,

ANOTHER PROPERTY, nearly 20,000 square yards, containing three Bungalows and spacious water wells, together with lots of Mangoe Trees and fertile ground, fetching very good rent. Price only Rs. 30,000, "a capital investment." For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

### THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT

At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

ENGLISH CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the Preparing and Dispensing of Medicines with care and expedition.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, every facility being provided for strict compliance with Physicians' commands.

An exact Copy of every prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession, are being continually added to the stock.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.
CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES.
Meteorological and Philosophical Instruments of all kinds.

N.B.—The Company's Wholesale Priced List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical and other Instruments sent on receipt of Professional card.

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

### INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronised their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

| NAMES OF TEAS. | Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. | Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards. | NAMES OF TEAS. | Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. | Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine | Rs. 1 14 | Rs. 1 12 | Byjnauth Mixture | Rs. 1 10 | Rs. 1 8 |
| Orange Pekoe | 1 10 | 1 8 | Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine | 1 8 | 1 6 |
| Pekoe Extra Fine | 1 10 | 1 8 | Souchong | 1 6 | 1 4 |
| Holta Mixture | 1 10 | 1 8 | Royal Family Mixture | 1 2 | 1 0 |

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

### MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,

24, Church Gate Street, opposite the TIMES OF INDIA Office, April 12, 1877.

## WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

| | Rs. | a. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Rubber Coats (thin and light) | 13 | 8 | } or Rs. 20 the suit. | |
| White Rubber Leggings | 4 | 8 | | |
| White Rubber Cap | 3 | 8 | | |
| Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick, suitable for Rough Wear | 17 | 8 | } or Rs. 25 8 the suit. | |
| Ditto Leggings | 5 | 8 | | |
| Ditto Storm Cap | 3 | 8 | | |

INVERNESS CAPES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Rubber Capes (thin and light) | 20 | 0 | } or Rs. 26-8 the suit. | |
| White Rubber Leggings | 4 | 8 | | |
| White Rubber Storm Cap | 3 | 8 | | |
| Extra quality Double-proofed White Rubber Capes | 25 | 8 | } or Rs. 33 the suit. | |
| Ditto Leggings | 5 | 8 | | |
| Ditto Cap | 3 | 8 | | |

Any of the above sold separately.

DRAB FINE TWILLED CAPES, the best article procurable, warranted not to stick ..... 30 0

| | Rs. | a. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH (Black and Green) extra thick for Sepoys and Ghorawallas' Cloaks and Pugree Covers, 4 feet wide..per yd. | 2 | 0 | |
| LADIES' GOLOSHES ..... per pair | 3 | 0 | |
| GENTLEMEN'S GOLOSHES ..... „ | 3 | 0 | |
| Thick Double Twilled Waterproof Sheeting in plain drab, also in drab and check (drab one side, check the other), 60 inches wide ..... per yd. | 6 | 8 | |
| In Sheets, 7½ feet long, with Eyelets | 25 | 0 | |
| Black Oil-Silk for covers of Forage Caps, &c. ..... per yd. | 5 | 8 | |

UMBRELLAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Black Alpaca (steel ribs) | Rs. 4-8 and | 5 8 |
| Twilled Silk in Black, Brown, and Green (steel ribs) | Rs. 8 to | 25 0 |

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS to envelope the entire figure, invaluable to Travellers. Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25.

AIR BEDS, PILLOWS, AND CUSHIONS.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

### WATSON & COMPANY,

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT

TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES,

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

## LOTTERY, LOTTERY.

BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT.

IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH AT DABOOL, BOMBAY.

EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

No. of Tickets 55,000.

PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

| No. of Prizes. | | Amount of Prizes. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize ..... Rs. | 2,000 |
| 1 | „ ..... „ | 1,500 |
| 1 | „ ..... „ | 1,000 |
| 4 | Prizes each 500 ... „ | 2,000 |
| 6 | „ „ 250 ... „ | 1,500 |
| 8 | „ „ 125 ... „ | 1,000 |
| 20 | „ „ 100 ... „ | 2,000 |
| 25 | „ „ 50 ... „ | 1,250 |
| 50 | „ „ 25 ... „ | 1,250 |
| 100 | „ „ 20 ... „ | 2,000 |
| 300 | „ „ 15 ... „ | 4,500 |
| 500 | „ „ 10 ... „ | 5,000 |
| 1,016 | | Rs. 25,000 |

THE drawing of the above Lottery will POSITIVELY take place on SATURDAY, the 26th of OCTOBER next, at 9½ a.m., in the compound adjoining the Church.

FOR TICKETS APPLY TO

Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., Apollo Street Fort; Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusjee and Co., Apollo Street, Fort; Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Brother, Kalbadevi Road; Mr. Kakeebhoy Puddumsey, Kalbadevi Road; Mr. Merwanjee Furdoonjee Postwalla, Bazaar Gate Street; Rev. A. A. Lobo, Vicar, Dabool; Mr. J. B. Karanee, Borah Bazaar and Dhobie Talao; Dr. J. F. D. de Souza, Modeekana, Fort; Dr. P. J. L. de Souza, Ketwaddy; Dr. J. N. Fonseca, Dhobie Talao; Singer Sewing Machine Agency, Elphinstone Circle; Mr. Eduljee Cooverjee, Laripoorna Derbaje, Baroda; M

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 17TH JUNE 1878.

THE political telegrams to-day are regarded in a much less hopeful light in commercial circles, and although people are scarcely prepared as yet to go so far as to doubt the probability of a pacific result to the Congress, it is generally acknowledged that the position has undergone a material change. Saturday's commercial telegrams are, of course, behind date as regards the political situation, and in fact reflect a decidedly pacific view. Consols were still quoted at 95⅛, French Rentes at 112½, and Enfaced Rupee Paper was unaltered. Coffee in London was unchanged; Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was 5s. and Cochin 10s. per ton higher; Seeds, Reuter says were unchanged, but at the same time he quotes a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive, and 3d. ex-Warehouse, and an advance of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed, both to arrive and on the spot. Wheat is given as 6d. per quarter higher in Indian sorts to arrive, but the general tone of the market appears to be unchanged.

As regards Cotton the only fresh information is Reuter's New York telegrams of Saturday, which still quotes ready Mid.-Upland at 11⅛ cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

| | 1878. | 1877. | 1876. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday's Receipts..... | 1,000 | 1,200 | 800 |
| Total since 1st Sept ..... | 4,176,000 | 3,901,000 | 4,040,900 |

A withdrawal of £125,000 from the Bank of England is reported, but the rate of discount on 3 months' Bank Bill is still quoted at 1½ per cent. Bar Silver remains at 53⅜ per cent.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H. O..... | Dec. | Rs. 28,40,437 |
| Do. „ Branches ..... | Dec. | „ 5,47,439 |
| Other Deposits ..... | Inc. | „ 1,76,467 |
| Loans ..... | Dec. | „ 17,24,269 |
| Bills Discounted..... | Dec. | „ 2,30,566 |
| Cash with Correspondents..... | Inc. | „ 29,005 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... | Dec. | „ 12,64,585 |

Although the Cash Balance thus shows a considerable reduction, the fact that it arises entirely from Government withdrawals, while the trade demand actually shows a decrease of upwards of 20 lacs, prevents it having any material effect on the general market, and it is scarcely probable that we shall see any change made in the Bank's rates of discount and interest unless it be in a downward direction.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very quiet with next to nothing doing, and there is no change to quote unless it be in long dated Bank Bills which are not obtainable on quite such favourite terms. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand ..... | 1s. 8 7-16d. | per Re. |
| Do. 6 months' sight.. | 1s. 8¾d. | „ |
| Credits, 3 „ ..... | 1s. 8 11-16d. | „ |
| Documents, 3 „ ..... | 1s. 8¾d. | „ |

On Calcutta we quote demand bills at 1/16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is still very dull with no large buyers in the market, and in the present state of political affairs at Home it seems likely that a downward tendency will prevail as the time for the New Loan draws nearer. We quote to-day nominally :—Fours, Rs. 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has shown an easier feeling and very little business has been done, while, as a general rule, rates where altered are in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. easier ; Press Companies are nominally unaltered ; and in Spinning and Weaving Company there is a very general decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON continues very firm, and with the monsoon still holding off, arrivals are fairly liberal, while exporters are enabled to go on operating. Business to the extent of about 1,200 bales has been done to-day chiefly in Omra descr ptions, and quotations are maintained at about the following level :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| G. G. Dharwar ..... | Rs. 213 | per candy F. P. |
| Good Oomra ..... | „ 211 | „ „ |
| F. G. F. do ..... | „ 205 | „ „ |
| G. F. do ..... | „ 200 | „ „ |
| F. F. do ..... | „ 195 | „ „ |
| Fair do ..... | „ 181 | „ „ |
| F. G. F. Dholleras ..... | „ 207 | „ „ |
| G. F. do ..... | „ 202 | „ „ |

SEEDS are unchanged. Linseed remains dull and neglected at Rs. 6-8, and Rapeseed is firm at Rs. 7-12 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat.

FREIGHTS have not practically altered. By steamer for Liverpool 17s. 6d. per ton remains the quotation, the Olympia s.s. having taken the place of the Rydal Hall which is now full. By sail for Liverpool 15s for Wooden 17s. 6d. for Sailing ships are the current rates. For Venice and Trieste 30s. is quoted, and for Genoa and Italy ports 22s. 6d. per ton, pale boro.

PIECE GOODS may be considered unaltered. The demand has not altered, and everything remains in a waiting position pending the advent of the rains.

COALS are depressed and no new business is reported.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Bank | No. of Shares. | Nomal Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Divi- dend. | Cash. Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank ..... | 100,000 | 100 | all | 0 p. ct | 135 |
| Bank of Bengal ..... | 40,000 | 500 | all | 6 do. | 700 |
| Bank of Bombay ..... | 30,000 | 500 | all | 12 do. | 725 |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 60,000 | 250 | all | 10 do. | 680 |
| National Bank of India. | 37,320 | £25 | £12-10 | 6 do. | 169 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colaba Land Co. (New). | 2,948 | 2,000 | all | 20 p.* | 805 |
| Fleet Land and Pier Co. Limited..... | 7,500 | 150 | all | 4 p. a. | 100 |
| Masagon Land ..... | 1,750 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 20 p. a. | 800 |
| Port Canning Land Company, Limited..... | 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 13 p.a. | 240 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock..... | .. | £20 | 218- 3-0 | p. a. | 220 |
| Do. New £20 Shares.... | .. | £20 | 130-14-6 | do. | 26 |
| Ditto .... | .. | £20 | 65- 7-3 | do. | 72 |
| Ditto .... | .. | £20 | 21-13-1 | do. | 32 |
| B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. | .. | £100 | 1,000 | do. | 1,100 |
| Do. New Shares. ... | .. | £18 | 19-5-15 | do. | 245 |

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 15th June as compared with the statement issued on the 8th June :—

| LIABILITIES. | 8th June. Rs. | 15th June. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital..... | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities..... | 21,00,000 | 21,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office ..... | 75,50,783 | 47,10,346 |
| Do do. at Branches. | 35,08,666 | 29,61,227 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 1,37,92,877 | 1,39,63,344 |
| Post Bills ..... | 43,293 | 47,208 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn ..... | 6,75,423 | 7,49,085 |
| | 3,76,71,141 | 3,45,31,210 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities ..... | 26,76,622 | 26,69,342 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise..... | 29,26,813 | 29,75,932 |
| Loans on Security of do. do. | 36,11,771 | 38,87,692 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn ..... | 4,072 | 2,983 |
| Bills Discounted ..... | 1,23,16,023 | 1,20,85,467 |
| Stamps ..... | 2,986 | 2,950 |
| Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,30,288 | | |
| Amount applied in reduction 1,75,000 | 3,55,288 | 3,55,288 |
| Bullion ..... | 4,05,046 | 4,34,651 |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents ... | 1,42,72,570 | 1,30,17,925 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... | 3,76,71,141 | 3,45,31,210 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
## AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP LANARKSHIRE, 1,421 tons, Captain J. Scott, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE SHIP SCOTTISH MINSTREL, 1,501 tons, Captain W. H. Metcalf, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst from Beypore, 3rd May, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S N. Co's s. s. UMBALLA, 494 tons, Captain J Smith, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Coast ead Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev. Lateward, and eighteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain F. G. Hay, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Kurrachee, 14th June, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut. H. Steele, and twenty deck passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| June. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Umballa (s)..... | Smith..... | Calcutta, May 24. |
| 16 | Akola (s) ..... | Hay ..... | Kurrachee, June 14. |
| | Scottish Minstrel .. | Metcalf ..... | Beypore, May 3. |

### DEPARTURES.

| June. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Rose ..... | Darlin ..... | Havre. |
| | Khimjee Oodowjee. | Bailey ..... | Singapore. |

The ship Lanarkshire, Scott, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday :—

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Olympia, to Liverpool.
Ship Galloway, to Rangoon.

## CALCUTTA.

une. ARRIVALS.
13 Cathcart .....Crawford .....London, Mar 11.
Sheila.....Angel..... Liverpool, Mar 13.

DEPARTURES.
June. 13—Steamer Presnitz. Ship Oriana. Barque Lacydon.

PASSENGERS.
The following are the passengers per S S Almora, which sailed from Calcutta on the 12th instant :—For London—Miss Simpson, Messrs J M Beck, Geo Fattalle, J M Turner, J E Brown, J S Miller and Hy Burrowes For Colombo—Messrs T B Byers and G B Griffiths.

VESSELS SPOKEN.
By Cathcart—Ship Airlie in Lat 27-52 S Long 28-35 W
By Sheila—19th April, 85 Monan from London for Calcutta in Lat 25 S, Long 20 W.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.
June. 16 Mirzapore (s) ..... Calcutta.
Navarino ..... London.

DEPARTURES.
June. 15 Rajah of Cochin ..... Mauritius.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.
Per s s Navarino, from London :—For Madras.—Mr Marsden, Mr Morgan, Mr Lacey Mr Thompson, Mr Thatcher, Mr Sir John Shaw, Miss Morgan, Rev and Mrs Hudson and child, Mrs Moorhouse, Mr P Mathias, Co Calmeyron E Tyrwhitt, Mr McEwen, Miss Russell, Mr Shaw, Mr Lukes.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.
Per P & O Steamer Mirzapore, to Southampton :—From Madras —Col and Mrs Fasken, Mrs Melaroy, Mrs Little, Mr Fairclough, Mr Anton, Mr Drake, Lieut King; Dr and Mrs O'Leary, and 2 infants and Mr J M Harris.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Branksome Hall—179 bundles nail rod iron, Hassumally Mahomedally.
Rydall Hall s—5 cases sewing thread, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Battle Abbey.—8 casks stationery, Shaik Ahmed Noordin.
Craisforth—70 cases iron sheets, Rajaram Tyebjee and Co.
Mongolia s—29 cases champagne and 1qr. casks whiskey, Sorabjee Hormusjee Battlewalla ; 6 cases cochineal, Ramchund Nagindas ; 6 cases soap, Hoptoola Ahmedally ; 11 cases paint, Nuzerally Gumsoodin.
Stockbridge.—71 kegs iron nails, and 2 casks hardware, Hussumally Lallmeya.
Bernina s—1,000 kegs steel, W Nicol and Co ; 245 cases candles, Bhoychund Roopchund.

FROM GLASGOW.
Galatea,—125 packages glassware, Hassum Ahmed.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Indiana,—200 cwts bone, Kadurbhoy Moowunjee ; 45 cwts coir rope and 187 cwts coir yarn, Dowjee Mooljee ; 58 bales cotton waste, Khan Mahomed Nensey.
Rajpoot,—760 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Stearne, Hobart and Co.
Rydall Hall s—50 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow ; 35 bales wool, Pooja Jawat ; 43 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow ; 100 bales cotton, J C Boshy and Co ; 218 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Dowlutram Joitadass ; 310 bales cotton, David Sasson and Co ; 150 bales cotton, W Legeyt, and Co.
Olympia s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100½ bales cotton, Robertson and Co ; 156 bales cotton, Ralli brothers ; 56 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall ; 500 bales cotton and 2,000 bags rice, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 120 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee.

FOR LONDON.
Rydal Hall s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Mongolia s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and [Co ; 100 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Mongolia s—1½ cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
Professor Mohon,—421bs paper, Vinay and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Mongolia s—50 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR SUEZ.
Mongolia s—22 cases indigo, Hajee Zanell Abedin.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
1443 City of Baltimore (s), Collins, W. & A. Graham & Co.
1528 Olympia (s), Craig—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1737 Rydal Hall (s), Andrews—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.
1490 Cape St. Vincent, McBride—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1487 Indiana, Drummond—The Captain.
1244 Rajpoot, Andrew—W Nicol & Co.
1499 Stockbridge, Laing—Gladstone Wyllie & Co.

FOR HAVRE.
1048 Francais (s), Leacheur—Geo. Lockhart & Co.
955 Professor Mohon, Lampe—The Captain.

FOR VENICE.
1585 Mongolia (s), Coleman—Mails, 21st June.
1406 Sumatra (s), Anderson—Mails, 5th July.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
1403 Tanjore (s), Fentiman—Mails, 21st June.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
260 Africa, Nacoda—Tharia Topan.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1219 Algitha (s), Barwise—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1479 Blair Drummond, McLaren—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1267 Cæsarea, Degruchy—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.
536 Hope, Corman—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR MOULMEIN.
1412 Lanarkshire, Scott—Wallace & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
806 John Howard (s), Seaward—M Nusserwanjee.

FOR BATAVIA.
865 Drumadoon, Poon—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
992 Shadwan, Kaunerlay—The Persian Co.

FOR RANGOON.
1329 Galloway, Mackinlay—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.
972 Amboto (s), Brown—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
805 Aberfoyle, Dusattay—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1180 Allegiance, James—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1236 Annie Frost, Wickham—The Captain.
1559 Battle Abbey, Banks—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
1150 Bolton Abbey, Glover—Finlay, Scott and Co.
1160 Bernina (s ), Allen—W. Nicol & Co.
1236 Bellona (s), Breen—Lyon & Co.
2154 Bates Family, Dougall—Edward Bates & Co.
1529 Cannanore, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.
1037 China (s), Alderson—P. & O Co.
1666 Colla (s), Holmes—Benn, Ashley & Co.
684 Coldstream, Walker—Sir C Forbes & Co.
838 C A Boyle, Alexander—The Captain.
1647 County of Kinross, Cumming—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1117 Duke of Edinburg, Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1299 Dakota, Spalding—W. and A Graham & Co.
1799 Erins Isle, McFee—The Captain.
1146 Europa, Thesen—The Captain.
1172 Europa (s), Eskhorpe—Ewart, Latham & Co.
498 Fluellin, Livingston—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1896 Fanny Tucker—Roberts.
1258 Golconda (s), Seaborne—P. and O. Co.
1431 Garibaldi, Fletcher—Farnham and Co.
2221 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W Nicol & Co.
1930 Ghudimoney, Lewis—The Captain.
1330 Galatea (s), Pearson—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1284 Jeanie Douglas, Jonson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
76 Komet (s), Morrison—Essa Bin Califa.
1469 Knight Companion, Yeo—Sir C Forbes & Co.
1126 Lilban, Dick—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1075 Lord Raglan, Harmon—N Mauselejee & Co.
1109 Lorenzo, Routch—The Captain.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa bin Khuleefa.
1591 Mysore, Dickie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1353 Oimara, Simpson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Powell—The Captain.
53 Robert Morrison, Jones—The Captain.
1468 Reaper, Poole—The Captain.
1121 Rhoda, Legg—The Captain.
1175 Ravenscraig, Adamson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor—The Captain.
1570 Sandhurst, Pearse—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1398 Scotch Chieftain, Hamilton—Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
2448 Simla, Macintyre—Finlay, Muir & Co.
993 Staffa, Reamie—M Nusserwanjee.
698 Shah Allum, Lawson—W. A. N. Mamed.
1501 Scottish Minstrelsy, Metcalf—The Captain.
1691 Trafalgar, Johnson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1499 Thomas Hillyard, Campbell—The Captain.
1286 Veil-y R Forge, Woodburg—Tudor Ice Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s), Cape.
464 Teazer (s), 4 Wodehouse
1700 Tenasserim (s), Street.

## HIGH COURT—JUNE 18.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Summary Suit.

2 1-78—Lynch and T—C H Reynolds and another vs Furshotum Tejsey.

LONG CAUSES.

415-77—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Hajee Ally vs The Frore S and W Co—Macfarlane and Green.—Part heard.
718-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vunmalice Withuldas and another vs Hurjeewan Mohundass and others—Macfarlane, G, Ardaseer H, Muljee and B.
756-77—Manjpur—Mr T—Kurseejee Rustomjee C and others vs Kessowjee Jadowjee—Craigie, Lynch and O.
43-78—J C Cama—Ambalal vs Latia Aylajee—Nanu and H.

EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION.
175-77—Macfarlane and G—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs Anundrao Damothar Sensy—H Bicknell.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

Summary Suit.

628-77—Crawford and B—F E Cutler and others vs Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo and others.

SHORT CAUSES.

238-78—Shapoorjee and T—Dhurumsey Canjee vs Dharsey Odhowjee.
245-78—Mr Turner—Madhowrao Dhanjee R vs Dajeeba Gopall.
246-78—Remington H and C—Nursey Kessowjee and others vs Memon Cassum Hajee O.
248-78—Fletcher and S—The New Dhurrumsey P S and W Co vs Abramovich and another.
251-78—Macfarlane and G—Charles Peel and others vs Dayal Goca and another.
252-78—Shapurjee and T—Peeraj Lukmidass vs Kessowjee Wagjee.
254-78—In person—Hurredass Soonderdass and others vs Dwarkadass Premjee and another.

For Further direction on Commissioner's Report.

122-75—Mr Turner—Currimbhoy Heerjee vs Rustomjee Sorabjee and others—Macfarlane and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

25-78—Mr Bickrell—Kursondass Narayen and others vs Kessowjee Jadhavjee and another—Craigie, L and O and Bhai-hunker N.
668- 7—Balkrishna and B—Ruthabai vs Bal Bappoo and others —Crawford and B and in person—Part head.
646-77—Remington, H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Ardaseer and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

40-78—Craigie L and O—Dayachund Malookchund and others vs Moonraj, Maharaj, &c and another.
129-78—Craigie L and O—Tapidass Candass and another vs Canajee Jeejajee and another.
191-78—Mr Turner—Thacker Mooljee H and others vs Assanund Tricomdass.
206-78—Scott and W—Ranubai vs M Nusserwanjee G and others.
234-78—Nanu and H—Bhugwandass Thacordass and another vs Lilladhur Vesar and another—Remington H E.
88-78—Burch and T—The Alliance S and W Co vs Dessai Nagurjee—Remington and H—Part heard.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

179-78—Fletcher and S—Javerbahoo vs Luckmidass Narron.
181-78—Pestonjee K—Rosenbhoy Goolam Hoosein vs Allaruckia Vullee and another—Jefferson and P.
185—Ardaseer and H—Mareambai vs Allybhoy Hasanabhoy—Remington H and C.

OLD LONG CAUSES.

521-77—M H Khan—Chabildass Wallabhdas Lalbhai Walabbhas and others—Fletcher and Smith.
753-77—Shapurjee and T—Haridass Waljee vs Dwarkawahoo alias Moghal—Shamrao P.
689-77—Mr Turner—Sudanund Shricrustnajee vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Jefferson and P.
631-77—Jefferson and P—Dhunjee Mooljee and another vs Mahomedally Abdoolally—Lynch and T.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 14.

Drummond, Lieut Col, 1st Grenadiers N I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
French, Capt, R A, on duty, from Umballa.

## COURT MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 11.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Peshawar, on the 31st May, Sepoy Sewuk Sing, 7th N I, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st Charge—Having, at Peshawar, on or about the 22nd May, used criminal force towards his superior officer, Subadar Madar Bux Khan, by discharging at him a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a bullet, whereby he wounded the said Subadar and caused his death.

2nd Charge—Having used criminal force towards his superior officer, Havildar Buddul, by discharging at him a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a bullet, whereby he wounded the said Havildar in the arm.

Finding—The Court finds that Sepoy Sewuk Sing is guilty of both charges.

Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer death by being hanged by the neck until he be dead.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.
FRED. P. HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 16th June 1878.

*Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected for Deg. Fah ..... | 29·815 |
| Temperature of the Air ..... | 83·2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ..... | 80·2 |
| Dew Point ..... | 78·1 |
| Relative humidity of Saturation ..... | ·760 |
| Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded as 1) ..... | 4·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..... | 91·9 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ..... | 79·0 |
| General Direction of wind ..... | WSW, NE, SE, WSW, W, WSW, W. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours ..... | 196 |
| Fall of Rain ..... | 0·07 |
| Total fall during month ..... | 0·22 |
| „ „ year ..... | 0.30 |

## CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter..... 23rd, 0h. 53m. A.M.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Tues. 18 | English Mail expected. | 5 25 | 6 37 | 0 37 m | 7 7 m |
| | | | | 1 44 a | 7 58 a |
| Wed. 19 | ..... | 5 25 | 6 37 | 1 40 m | 7 47 m |
| | | | | 2 23 a | 8 41 a |
| Th. 20 | Corpus Christi. | 5 25 | 6 37 | 2 30 m | 8 39 m |
| | | | | 2 59 a | 8 21 a |
| Fri. 21 | ..... | 5 25 | 6 38 | 3 14 m | 9 11 m |
| | | | | 3 36 a | 10 4 a |
| Sat. 22 | ..... | 5 25 | 6 38 | 4 4 m | 9 56 m |
| | | | | 4 18 a | 10 54 a |
| Sun. 23 | 1st Sunday after Trinity | 5 26 | 6 38 | 5 4 m | 10 52 m |
| | | | | 5 1 a | 11 47 a |
| Mon. 24 | St. John the Baptist. | 5 26 | 6 38 | 6 17 n | 11 59 m |
| | | | | 5 52 a | 0 29 a |

## NOTICE.

*ALL LETTERS, TELEGRAMS, and PACKETS intended to reach His Excellency the GOVERNOR or the PRIVATE SECRETARY on or after TUESDAY, the 18th instant, should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESH KHIND.*

*G. H. R. HART,*
*Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.*

*Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, June 14 1878.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CHART—June 15th, at Parell, of convulsions, Reginald Sydney, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney W. Chart.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DE LACOMBE—June 3rd, at Yanam, of fever, Marie de Lacombe, aged one year, the dearly beloved and only child of Mr and Mrs de Lacombe.
SMITH—June 7th, at Bangalore, Catherine Elizabeth, widow of the late Captain James Smith, 1st N V B, aged 72.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1878.


BISMARCK'S prophecy, that "England would "yet astonish the world by her cowardice," seems to be in a fair way of being fulfilled, Lord Beaconsfield may still have some deep design to which he alone holds the clue, but on the face of the agreement signed by Count Schonvaloff and Lord Salisbury he appears to have completely thrown over the war party in England, who have hitherto placed implicit trust in him, and to have become an accomplice with Prince Gortschakoff in a plan for effecting the dissolution of the Turkish Empire. It is impossible to repress a smile when one reflects on the fury of indignation with which the news of the secret Treaty between England and Russia must have been received by the members of the Stafford House Committee, by the old bucks of the Conservative Club, and the host of other fashionable Jingoes who have made "Dizzy" their idol for the last two years, and have persisted in believing that the interests of their honest friend, the Turk, were safe in his hands. For our part, we have always avoided communion with this set of obsolete politicians. Our own idea is that English statesmen should have given up the cause of Turkey as hopeless long ago, and have fought Russia on the simple issue, which of these two Powers should have the right of building up a new Eastern Empire with Constantinople as its capital. Lord Palmerston, who was the most practical as well as one of the most farsighted of statesmen, would, we are convinced, had he been living now, have admitted that Turkey could no longer be maintained as a European Power, and that the quarrel as to the proper way of settling the Eastern Question must be fought out directly between England and Russia. There are many sincere Liberals who have hitherto given Lord Beaconsfield an independent support, because, though never wholly free from an uncomfortable suspicion that he cared more for himself and his party than for England, still they could not but turn with disgust from Mr. Gladstone and vote for the man who, Conservative though he was, appeared to respect the traditions of foreign policy handed down by the greatest of English statesmen. These men are most to be pitied, if they have left their party to follow a Minister who turns out to be the chief impostor of modern times. Mr. Gladstone is amply avenged for the contumely and loathing which have been heaped upon him for the last two years, and which he has borne with so noble a patience. His rival has ended by acknowledging that he was right and adopting his policy ; and this not from principle, but from a miserable desire to keep himself in power even at the cost of the humiliation of his country.

This time Lord Beaconsfield has made a grave miscalculation. The secret agreement which he and his colleagues withheld from Parliament was no doubt communicated to the *Globe* by some subordinate Conservative official who was indignant at the treachery of the Ministers ; and it is already clear that, if he signs at Berlin any Treaty resembling this agreement, he will be received by his party on his return to England with yells of execration, and will very soon be turned out of office. The Liberals will have nothing to do with him, and he will fall, like Lucifer, never to rise again. He appears to have made the mistake of purchasing the support of the *Times* by giving that paper an early intimation of the grand scheme for the protection of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey ; but the *Times* no longer makes or unmakes Ministries. Mr. Gladstone and the other Liberal chiefs who have counselled peace with Russia on any terms, and whose eloquence seems to have so frightened Sir Stafford Northcote and other Ministers in the House of Commons that they raised a mutiny in the Cabinet against the Premier and compelled him to give way to them, will never hear of an English protectorate which, to be effectual, must involve the occupation of a large portion of Turkish territory in Asia by English troops. Such a protectorate would probably have been found to be not only feasible, but absolutely necessary, at the close of a long war in which England, having triumphed over Russia, was left with a vast and disorganised Empire on her hands to subject to a well-ordered government, and a ragged people whom it was her duty to make mild, and by slow degrees subdue them to the useful and the good. We have always looked forward to a considerable extension of the British Empire as a natural consequence of a war with Russia, whether waged nominally for the defence of Turkey or avowedly for the mastery of Constantinople ; and we had already, in our mind's eye, designated Sir Richard Temple as the Proconsul of Western Asia with his capital at Erzeroum, and Sir Arnold Kemball as the English Pasha of Bagdad. But, to reconcile it to such an imperial enterprise, England needs the stimulus of a great war. At present, she is sunk in slothful luxury, and does not realize the extent of her responsibilities, or the magnitude and imminence of the dangers that menace her very existence as an imperial power. We do not believe, then, that the nation will listen for a moment to the plea for a protectorate of Asiatic Turkey. We are bound to assume that the Porte has assented to the creation of such a protectorate,—or why was Mr. Layard made a G. C. B.,—but it would be madness to attempt to control the Turks with Indian troops, England has no soldiers of her own to spare, and Russia would never agree to let a Turkish army, officered with Englishmen and paid with English money, be formed in Armenia to wrest Kars and Batoum from her five years hence. The English Government is, in fact, sacrificing its honour for an empty dream. Now is its accepted time, now is its day of salvation. Let it strike a blow now, if it dares,—and we believe that, had Lord Beaconsfield dismissed his timid colleagues and appealed to the nation, he might have had everything his own way,—and the steady onward march of Russia may yet be checked. If, however, the Anglo-Russian agreement be carried out, Queen Victoria may add a few more high-sounding titles to those she has inherited from her ancestors, but the honest historian will write the fatal words, *Finis Anglioe.*

There is still, however, a glimmer of hope that the Congress may break up in confusion. Our suspicion that Austria felt aggrieved at being deserted by England is now confirmed. She, too, wants her secret Treaty with Russia and her share of the spoil. Turkey, on the other hand, has set her face distinctly against further concessions. She will neither set free the Greeks, at the bidding of England, nor hand over Bosnia and Herzegovina to the tender care of Austria. Turkey may still cut the knot of diplomacy, as she has often done before, by simply refusing to let herself be bled to death by European doctors. If the Turks had a spark of their ancient spirit, and could shake off the yoke of the detestable pashas of Constantinople who are always eager to sell themselves and their country to the highest bidder, they would simply tie all the European ambassadors up in a big sack and pitch them into the Bosphorus, and then begin to fight for their own hand. No doubt, they would thus set all the world by the ears ; but they have nothing to lose in the confusion, and they might have something to gain.

HYDERABAD from its power and the character of the statesman who practically manages its affairs must always be interesting to Anglo-Indians, and we therefore wish to point out that Sir Salar Jung has no easy time of it with the people over whom he rules. Like all native States, Hyderabad contains plenty of intriguers and malcontents who are always ready to give trouble if they cannot get into Government employment. The ambition of most people who live under native rule is not to work honestly for a living, but to live at the expense of other people by carrying favour with the Prince or his courtiers and getting a public situation from them. This fact represents one of the greatest difficulties which Sir Salar Jung has to contend with. He dares scarcely attempt reforms without incurring the enmity of a lot of interested people, who set themselves at once to thwart him in his schemes. He and his co-Administrator work well enough together for all practical purposes, although there is no genuine sympathy or community of thought or action between them. One of the greatest bones of contention in Hyderabad is the employment of foreigners and men from Oudh and the North-West Provinces. Sir Salar Jung prefers to choose his own men to carry out the work for which he is responsible, and he chooses these outsiders evidently because he thinks he cannot get the talent and ability he constantly requires about him in Hyderabad. His colleague in the Government, an old-fashioned Mahomedan, who loves his own people and the pleasure of patronising them not so much for the service they are able to do the State as for the amount of private satisfaction they are able to afford him either by obsequious conduct or by zeal in obstructing a rival, hates the system, and by doing so has gained considerable popularity. It would, indeed, appear as if nothing had done so much to weaken the hold which Sir Salar Jung undoubtedly had at one time upon the affections of his people as this preference of foreigners to the exclusion of Hyderabadees. It is alleged that the majority of these foreigners are free-thinkers, men without religion, lovers of strong drinks, and anything but contemners of the flesh of swine, that subject of the peculiar detestation of all orthodox Mahomedans. They are nick-named by the jealous Hyderabadees "Natives," and being much more intelligent than the Hyderabadees, the "Natives" do not take any pains to conceal their contempt for them. It may be imagined how they are loved, and what a store of bad feeling is gathering up, perhaps to burst some day in a catastrophe. In Verona, if one faction in a private feud "bit his thumb" at the other faction there used to be a fight, and if we are to accept "Romeo and Juliet" as an authentic record there must have been a good deal of thumb-biting and duelling between the adherents of the Capulets and Montagues ; so in Hyderabad, if the "Natives" do not behave better, by being less contemptuous, their "biting their thumbs" at the Hyderabadees will certainly end in a serious quarrel. Indeed, there are not wanting observers of political affairs in Hyderabad who say that a revolution is not far distant, when the popular indignation will find vent and send the "Natives" to the wall, while at the same time Sir Salar's policy will be discredited in proportion as that of his conservative joint-Administrator will be applauded. Such an event would of course have a very serious effect on Sir Salar Jung's future attempts to govern Hydrabad successfully on liberal principles.

Another source of jealousy in Hyderabad is the up-bringing of the young Nizam. The old-fashioned party of Mahomedans—that is to say, the portion that is most intolerant of English interference—naturally wish him to be brought up as much like themselves as possible, and in their eyes the English tutor is simply an invention of the English devil. The more moderate and intelligent party, at the head of which Salar Jung is, desire to give the Nizam every opportunity of becoming a thoroughly enlightened Prince with a liberal knowledge of the English language, English politics, and English sports. Like the young Gaekwar, the Nizam is said already to be quite a prodigy in aptitude, and if Sir Salar were a man of administrative reports like Sir Madhava Rao the world would be told a wonderful tale about the Nizam's temper, habits, and educational progress. It is certain that he is wonderfully sharp and intelligent, and that in addition to riding, driving, and shooting with regular rifles instead of popguns, he delights the station with the game he plays at lawn tennis. All this is just as it should be, for it is desirable that the Nizam should be a man as well as a sovereign. But, as in the case of the young Gaekwar and every native princeling, there is a rock ahead in the career of the Nizam. He is approaching the period of adolescence, and already the most gigantic preparations are on the carpet to provide the boy with more wives than any sane man would wish to marry if he valued his peace of mind. According to report, he will soon be in a position to

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

In the House of Lords this evening, the Duke of Richmond, Lord President of the Council, in reply to a question respecting the truth of the Anglo-Russian agreement said, it had been published surreptitiously as an *expose* of the policy of the British Government and was incomplete.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Conservative journals, in discussing the Anglo-Russian agreement, vehemently condemn it, as showing important concessions from Lord Salisbury's Circular to have been made.

The *Daily News* considers that the agreement is a satisfying compromise, whilst the *Times* expresses complete approval of it, and especially in respect to the plan for the future of Turkey.

## THE CONGRESS AND MINOR STATES.

BERLIN, JUNE 16.

It is probable that Greece will be admitted to the of the sittings of Congress.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO THE TURKISH PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Should Congress grant autonomy to Epirus, Thessaly, Bosnia, and Herzegovina, the Turkish plenipotentiaries are instructed by their Government to withdraw, and declare that Turkey will not apply execute the Treaty of San Stefano.

## MOBILIZATION OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

VIENNA, JUNE 16.

The mobilization of Austrian troops is assuming larger dimensions.

## H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

MALTA, JUNE 16.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has arrived here.

LONDON, JUNE 15, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Dhollera ..... | 5 1-16d. |
| Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. | 1-32 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper ..... | 80½ |
| 4½ per cent. do. ..... | 80¾ |
| 5 per cent. do. ..... | 89½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for Account .... | 95⅞ |
| 5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... | 112½ |
| Bar Silver ..... | 53d |
| Oriental Bank Shares ..... | £41 |
| Chartered do. do. ..... | £22-10 |
| Do. Mercantile Bank Shares.. | £23-10 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai ..... | £38 |

About £125,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

## STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JUNE 17, 9-15 A.M.

Mail steamer Lombardy from China arrived.

## WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 17.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind S.W. 3; thermometer 82; barometer 29·782. Fall of rain 3 inches 45 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.E., S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 88 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5-45 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W. 3; thermometer 91; barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind S.W. light; thermometer 87. Fall of rain 1 inch 27 cents.

THE Commissioner of the Peshawur division has reported to the Government of the Punjab, that all the relief operations in the Hazara district were closed on the 29th May.

WE have received the first number of a new series of "Tales from Blackwood," republished from the popular magazine of that name. The new edition promises to be in every way a worthy successor to the old one, the first issue of which appeared about 20 years ago, and during those 20 years gave to the world in an extremely useful shape some of the raciest tales that have adorned the English literature of the period. A Messrs. Blackwood and Sons' state in the advertisement announcing the issue of the new edition, "the forthcoming series, together with the earlier one, will form a complete collection of all the best tales that have appeared in the Magazine from 1817 down to the present day, and will present an array of fiction to which the publishers can point with pride as ranking amongst the best efforts of the best intellects of the time." And this series of tales derives interest from another source also, as showing the changes which have occurred in the literary taste of the English reading people since the earlier tales were written. The first number of the new edition contains the charming story of "Irene Macgillicuddy," by Laurence Oliphant, author of "Piccadilly;" the clever and amusing "Recent Confessions of an Opium Eater," by Major-General Hanley, which formed first published in 1856; and two lively and pleasing sketches, entitled "Nan: a Summer Scene," and "The Bells of Botreaux." Each number is intended to contain two or more tales, to cover about 200 pages. The type used is large and clear, so that it may be read with comfort in a railway carriage; and the size of the book admits of its being carried without inconvenience in the pocket.

THE latest "domestic occurrence" comes from Mussoorie. The wife of a gallant Cavalry officer lately returned from furlough, has disappeared coincidently with the departure of a certain Government contractor. They were last heard of at a village two days' march out, in the Tiri direction, and it is said there was a wonderful similarity in their dress, for different sexes. The lady's family, consisting of or including a baby, was not asked to join in the excursion.

THE inhabitants of Bombay are still praying for the monsoon, which, from the black appearance of the skies and the frequent vivid lightnings, may apparently be expected at any hour. Sunday night was one of the hottest ever felt in Bombay, and at five yesterday morning the air was so intensely still and so hot that we are surprised we have not heard of many cases of apoplexy. At half-past one o'clock this morning, heavy rain commenced to fall, which continued up to the time of our going to press.

THE Burmese have gone in for a novel way of swindling the new railway, and for supplying railway carriages on their own account. About a week ago a trolly, made wholly of wood, wheels and axles was discovered somewhere on the railway, the Burmese using it for carrying bamboos and merchandise. The wonder is that it was not smashed by a train, which would have caused a serious accident. It has been a source of wonder among the officers of the line how an accident has not happened.

A MOST dastardly attack was made some few weeks ago on one of the subordinates attached to the Punjab Northern Railway. The Rawul Pindee correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* now writes, "I have just heard that the mystery connected with the murderous assault on Mr. Lawson is likely to be shortly unravelled. Two of the gang are already in the custody of the police, the instigator being no other than a man who was recently employed in the railway workshops under Mr. Lawson, and who was recently dismissed for some fault or other. The would-be assassins turn out to be two frontier Pathans, who were engaged for their diabolical work. It is believed that others are implicated in this affair and as the police are still engaged in investigating the case, it is to be hoped that they will continue their enquiries, and ferret out all the scoundrels." The particulars of the murderous attack on Mr. Lawson we here give: He was riding home one night, and when he was passing what is called "the Park," but what is in reality a dense jungle, and as such a capital hiding-place for assassins and robbers, he drew in his reins, with a view to lighting his pipe, and enjoying a quiet smoke. While in the act of striking a match, a voice from beneath one of the road-side trees hailed him in English with "good-night," and he had scarcely returned the polite salutation, when three or four ruffians attacked him from behind with clubs, and sticks, and sent him reeling, bleeding, and senseless out of his saddle. Not content with thus wounding him where he fell, his assailants dragged his body to the verge of a tank, apparently intending to consummate their brutality by drowning their unconscious victim, but in this they were baffled, for they left their purpose unfinished, possibly at the sound of approaching footsteps, or else, as the immortal bard of Avon puts it, "conscience made cowards of them all." That these men were not prompted to attack Mr. Lawson for the purpose of easing him of his watch and chain, or any loose cash which he might have had about his person, was clear on his not missing anything. The severity of his wound was such that, on the advice of the doctor, the Deputy Commissioner was obliged to take Mr. Lawson's deposition.

A LETTER from one of the ships composing the Malta Expedition is published in the *Madras Mail*, from which we extract the following—"The agent at Port Said sent some one on board to hear what we wanted, and was profuse in promises and full of energy. Indeed, it would seem that every moment was most precious, and from what he said we gathered that our food supplies would be shipped almost immediately; but this occured at 3 p. m., and at 9 a. m. the following day, the requisition has not been complied with. As I stated in my last, we have run short of certain kinds of food, and have large quantities of others; the difficulty is to find a substitute for the kinds we want. One of the Bengal regiments in the same predicament has taken to oatmeal, and we have followed the example in part, taking half of the quantity required in that form of food, and the rest in grain, raisins and figs. The only way the non-cooking men can use the oatmeal is to make it very thin with cold water, and expose it to the sun; and with regard to the grain, they can only soak it, and when it is steeped soft enough, munch away at it. All kinds of difficulties present themselves through this non-cooking bugbear. It is a thousand pities Government did not take a bold step, and only send those on service who had no caste objection of the kind, or at all events could rise above it. I fancy a little starvation would induce the men to break through this, as they have already done in other instances. It is rather remarkable that food supplies were not ready, either by telegram from Bombay, or certainly from Suez. Coal and water were ready and soon taken aboard, but no provision seems to have been made for diet."

HAMIDULLA KHAN, late policeman of Bhagouli railway station, who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, on account of the last collision there, appealed to the Commissioner, whose remarks are as follow:—"The prisoner appeals against the above sentence. It appears he is a policeman, chowkidar, or watchman at the Bhagouli station on the O. and R. Railway, and he was sent by the station master to lock the points, that being, according to the regulations of the Company, the station-master's own duty. The man failed to lock the points. A train coming into the station was turned into a siding, and a collision took place. No accident appears to have happened to any person, but a good deal of damage was done, which loss falls on the Company. The station-master has absconded. I think that this is not a case for the extreme penalty under section 28, for the man was obliging another, not doing his own duty. I reduce the sentence to six months. I again from the bench protest against the Railway Company making pointsmen of their station masters. It is, and must be, a fertile cause of accidents, as the duty will invariably be delegated. They ought to have a trained pointsman at each station, and the damages that are sure to be awarded against the Company on the first occasion of their being sued will probably convince them."

A SIMLA letter says, "I hear of two or three accidents which have lately occurred in this station. A gentleman on horseback was coming down the hill near Walsingham, when his horse suddenly stopped and shot his rider off down the khud nearly on to the mall. He was taken up dreadfully cut about the head, and it is said he has received other injuries. An accident occurred at Jutogh a day or two ago, which was attended with fatal results. One of the soldiers of an European regiment in a neighbouring station, having incautiously approached the brink of a cliff, managed to lose his footing, and in his descent caught hold of a comrade who was near, by which means he saved himself, but the comrade was hurled down the precipice, and, it is said, was killed."

THE *Englishman*—In former days, when means of communication were wanting, when the horses entered at mofussil meetings nearly all belonged to dwellers in the district, and English jockeys were *rara aves* in the land, it was necessary to raise the scale of weights to enable the owners or their friends to ride, and the most convenient way of doing this was to adopt the Calcutta scale and raise the weights as much as was thought necessary. Now, however, that mofussil steward have become more ambitious and generally include in their programme races open to all horses, whilst railways enable horses from a distance to be sent to meetings, and English and Australian jockeys are easily to be engaged, we can see but little occasion for keeping up the weights. Dozens of valuable horses are broken down every year by carrying weights which are above what are known as welter weights in England, and this is an additional reason why a lower scale should be adopted. We should be glad to have the views of other sporting men on the question.

THE *Beacon*—We are glad to perceive that the Rev. George Shirt, of the C. M. S. at Hyderabad, has lately been made a member of the Royal Asiatic Society. Mr. Shirt is well and favourably known in Sind for his great linguistic attainments and for the valuable aid he has been the means of affording the Government in the compilation of an improved Sindi Dictionary, which is to supersede the now imperfect work by Captain Stack in the Dewanagari character, published as far back as 1854, and the only one in use down to the present time. Mr. Shirt's researches also in Oriental literature are keen and extensive, and make any contribution of his on this head very acceptable to the learned Society of which he is now a member.

THE following curious production has been presented by the Comptrollers of the Chinese Imperial Household on the subject of economy in palace expenditure:—"On the 9th March the office had the honour to receive a message from their Majesties the Empresses ordering that thenceforward the morning and evening meal be reduced to half its ordinary quantity. Again, on the 19th March, the Grand Secretariat forwarded copy of a decree from Their Majesties to the effect that in view of the suffering and misery that the people of Shansi and Honan were undergoing, causing them to desert their homes and wander elsewhere in search of food, those in high places should not endure the slightest approach to extravagance or waste. The Comptrollers of the Imperial Household were therefore to direct their secretaries of department to exercise rigid economy in palace expenditure, and submit estimates of the probable amount of the retrenchments that could be effected, remembering that every fraction of superfluous expenditure that could be dispensed with would enrich by that amount the funds to be distributed in relief. On the same day a further decree was received from Their Majesties commanding that from that date, the use of flesh should be discontinued, and only vegetable food partaken of until rain had fallen. The spectacle of reverent [submission to the will of] Heaven and pity for the sufferings of the people presented by Their Majesties the Empresses and Emperor, who carry rectification of self even to the exercise of bodily abasement, will not fail to call forth the respect and gratitude of each one of Their Majesty's servants and subjects, whose manifest duty it will be to identify themselves with the sacred compassion, and strive to exercise economy and care, in the hope that Heaven may be moved to pour down grateful rain. In obedience to command, the memorialists instructed their secretaries of department reverently to scrutinise the various items of palace expenditure, and they now find that these have hitherto been in accordance with law and regulation. Of late years, owing to the impoverishment of the Imperial exchequer in consequence of the continuance of miltary operations in the New Dominion none of the necessary repairs within the palace have been executed, nor has a single addition been made to the articles now in use. This in itself was dictated by imperative necessity, and the hardness of the time has been so constantly borne in mind that there has not been the slightest extravagance. The various meals served up to Their Majesties each day have been reverently prepared in strict accordance with law and regulation; but now that Their Majesties are pleased to order the discontinuance of meat diet, a saving of from Tls 30 to Tls 40 per diem can be effected. The meals furnished to other inmates of the palace (? concubines of the late Emperor and his father), are served according to regulation, and being by no means extensive, are incapable of further reduction. Beyond this there really remains nothing upon which economies can be effected. Inasmuch, however, as the requirements of the Imperial Household are numerous and varied, if from time to time it is found possible to reduce or dispense with any items it shall not fail to be done, and as soon as the economies thus effected amount to an appreciable sum the memorialists will again report."

THE Desart case is to be followed by another aristocratic scandal. A London correspondent writes:—"In spite of all the efforts made by Lord Beaconsfield to quiet the scandal, Lady Henry Somerset has entered a petition for a divorce from her husband, who is Controller of the Royal household. I am told that Her Majesty is inexpressibly annoyed by this affair, and thinks it would have been well for the wife to condone her husband's offence in order to save the disgrace that must fall on several great families through the revelations likely to be made in Court when the case comes on for trial. But Lady Somerset felt herself too scandalously used to forgive her lord and master, and being still a young woman—she is only 27—she not unnaturally demurred to the suggestion of a mere separation, which would have kept her bound to her scape-grace of a husband during the whole term of his life."

## THE RAINFALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see by this morning's edition of your paper that 8 cents are given as the rainfall on Friday in Colaba, thus leading one to believe that none fell on Thursday, for there is no intimation of any having fallen on the night (about 11-30) of that day. I believe the rain gauge of Colaba is at the Observatory, and that the day is reckoned from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.; therefore the 24 hours, 6 a.m. Thursday to 6 a.m. Friday, would be Thursday, and as the rain, the first shower of the monsoon, fell at 11-30 p.m. Thursday, we should have had something gauged for that day. I cannot believe in the statement of the fall of rain when it tells me Friday 8 cents, Saturday 7 cents, Sunday none. We had rain on three successive days in Colaba, and I make them out to be Thursday, Friday and Saturday.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, PRICKLY HEAT.

*** On Thursday, the 13th inst., no rain fell at Colaba point, but on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, each day between 8 and 8 a.m., there were registered 0·08, 0·07, and 0·07 of an inch respectively. The days of rain fall are from midnight to midnight. The rain gauge at the Observatory writes down not only the amount of rainfall, but the times at which rain falls, and the rate of fall at each moment; it may be relied upon, therefore, to correct suggestions of the kind made by our correspondent.—ED. *B. G.*

## NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, JUNE 12.

THE weather is still insufferably warm, and there is no appearance of the monsoon, which, according to the oldest inhabitant, should have commenced on the 5th instant. The scarcity of water, together with the heat, is telling seriously on man and beast. The public health is unsatisfactory.

The Rev. Mr. Norton, of Ellichpore, is certainly a very kind hearted gentleman to appeal to the credulous public to assist the lazy hill tribes of Melghat. The public should not have been appealed to, since work is at the very doors of the Kookoos and Gonds, Mr. Watts, P. W. D., could employ at least two thousand people on the new Peeli road at 3 and 4 annas per day, but these stupid and indolent people will not work with the *phowra* and pickaxe, because their *mabap* did not do so, but they are willing to fell trees and lounge about. I speak from experience of these people for many years. Captain Mackenzie, not the acting Deputy Commissioner, E. D., has done all in his power to induce these hill tribes to work, but has not succeeded. Since he took charge of the Ellichpore district from Colonel Bushby, he has done immense good for these hill tribes and others on the Melghat, and have given them work while scarcity prevailed. It is to be hoped Mr. Norton will not allow himself to be duped by the Kookoos; they, of course, are very fond of him.

For the fortnight ending 20th April last, the export of cotton from the H. A. districts was 34,106 bales, or 13,642,400 lbs., so that the total exports for the season, to the above period amounts to 280,844 bales, or 112,337,600 lbs. cotton, of which Bombay received 2,80,470 bales.

The operations of the Revenue and Settlement Department in Berar are nearly completed, consequently the Nizam's Government has purchased a few thousand rupees worth of plant from it. Mr. Beynon, the superintendent, who has long resided in Europe, is the Nizam's Government is trying to obtain his services, but there is a dispute about salary. Several *employés* of the Revenue Survey from here have received their *congés*, and I am told have readily found employment in the Nizam's Revenue Survey Department, which the latter must think a good sign.

In my next I hope to lay before your readers the total number of Berar revenue for the years 1877-78; but I now give it for the eleven months ending February last.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Receipts..... | 72,16,209 | 12 | 8 |
| Total Expenditure ..... | 60,79,711 | 1 | 11 |
| Surplus Rs. | 11,36,498 | 10 | 9 |

## BOMBAY.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute for the year 1877-78 will be held at the rooms of the Institute this evening at 5 o'clock. Members are requested to attend.

WE are requested to notify that the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting).

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, owing to continued ill-health, has resigned his seat as a delegate in the above Court.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., who had proceeded to the Neilgherries on two months' privilege leave, returned to Bombay yesterday and resumed charge of his office.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Ismail Abdoola was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being adjudged guilty of assaulting George Rowe, a stevedore foreman.

REFUSING TO PAY TRAM-FARE.—Two Europeans, named William Smith and John Walker, were yesterday fined Rs. 2 each, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for refusing to pay their legal tram-fare.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Walkeshwur on view of the body of mendicant woman who, on the night previous, expired within two hours after the bite of a snake. A verdict was returned accordingly.

WE suppose no one ever really expected that the half-and-half arrangement by which a part of the Matriculation Examination was held at Mofussil centres and a part in Bombay would last—least of all, perhaps, the originators of the plan. It has now served its purpose by breaking the tradition which confined all University examinations to the Presidency city, and has "educated" the Senate to a familiarity with Mofussil centres. It has now, therefore, appropriately shelved in favour of an out-and-out adoption of the Bengal and Madras system. The Senate has resolved that the Matriculation Examination shall in future be held at Bombay "and at such other places as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate." We can only say that we regret the change, continuing of the opinion we have held from the first, that no sufficient case has ever been made out for the abandonment of one of the fundamental and distinctive principles of the University.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

The following is the classified list of the last Bombay F.E.A. examination:—

| | Class. | Second Class. | Pass Division. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elphinstone College..... | 0 | 6 | 24 | 30 |
| Deccan College ..... | 0 | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| St. Xavier's College..... | 0 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Free General Assembly's Inst. | 0 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| | 0 | 13 | 44 | 57 |

And the following affords a retrospective glance over the totals of the last six years:—

| | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1876 | 1877 | 1878 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Elphinstone College..... | 12 | 23 | 42 | 44 | 30 | 30 |
| Deccan College ..... | 12 | 19 | 21 | 17 | 7 | 10 |
| St. Xavier's College..... | 0 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Free General Assembly's Inst. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 7 |
| | 24 | 48 | 74 | 69 | 29 | 61 |

—*Id.*

THE Hughlings Prize for proficiency in English was again won this year by a student of St. Xavier's, Mr. L. P. C. Gomes, and the Venaekrao Juggonath Sunkersheet Prize in Sanskrit was again won by Elphinstone College, the scholar being Mr. N. B. Divatia.—*Id.*

DIFFERENCES of opinion between examiners and examinees as to the merits of the latter are not exactly a rare phenomenon either in this country or elsewhere, but we have seldom heard of a wider divergency than occurred at the last High Court pleaders' examination. Seventy-five candidates appeared in the examination, and presumably believed themselves to be qualified to pass. The examiners, however, held this opinion regarding three only out of the whole number, and even of these three one required to be assisted by grace marks.—*Id.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S MOVEMENTS.—In a letter from Mahableshwur, we are told that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay leaves Mahableshwur to-day (Monday). His Excellency does not go direct to Poona, but will stop at Panchgunny, Maunder-Derg, and Sherwall, *en route*. Doubtless he intends to see these places for himself. Colonel Phayre thought that Maunder-Derg would do for a sanatarium for troops all the year round. We have heard that Sir Richard Temple was anxious to find out the capabilities of these hills in this respect, and, doubtless, he is anxious to see them when the monsoon has set in. The rain was falling at Mahableshwur both by day and by night, sometimes heavily and sometimes lightly.—*Deccan Herald.*

RAIN AT POONA.—We had a very heavy fall of rain on Sunday afternoon, though it did not continue more than an hour, or an hour and a half. At one time it fell heavily, and it soon ran along the roads and collected in pools. There was a good deal of lightning and thunder, but only three or four of the flashes and peals seemed to be very near Poona. It came up from the south-west. A second storm seemed to go over the Singhur valley on to Mahableshwur. The afternoon cleared up and was pleasant and cool.—*Id.*

THE Bolan route is very safe. Kafilas are daily going from Kurrachee by that route to Khorasan; on Tuesday evening a Kafila of about 88 camels in charge of 18 men laden with piece goods and grocery left Kurrachee for Khorassan.—*Beacon.*

THE stranding of the barque Carlotta off the mouth of the Indus has drawn attention to the absence of our steam tug the Manora in Bombay for repairs. The monsoon winds are blowing strongly every day, and there is no vessel in harbour to run out to render assistance in case of need. The Amberwitch did remarkably well in rescuing the Carlotta, and her captain deserves great credit for the successful measures adopted, but we believe the Amberwitch is not intended for work of this sort, and but for the fair weather that fortunately prevailed and the high tides, the Carlotta might have remained stranded. We believe that a Court of Enquiry will be appointed at once by the Commissioner in Sind, when an investigation will be made into the cause of the late accident.—*Id.*

THE subject of bribery requires the earnest attention of our Legislature. Ho who offers the bribe is by far the most guilty. We believe extortion exists on railways, but for this there is a remedy; yet as there is not sufficient punishment for the leading culprits—the officer of the bribe—there is no deterrent, and he can give bribes so long as it suits his purpose, and then turn informer, should he not obtain all he requires.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

OUR local Customs Department, Kurrachee, has need to be swept and garnished, as it, in common with all in India, has to receive a visit from Mr. O'Conor who has been appointed to conduct a "comprehensive inquiry into the establishments and systems of proceeding" of all the Customs Departments in India and Burmah. If it result in the curtailment of red tape, and a limitation of the expenditure of foolscap, it is what not only departments, but the general public, will heartily endorse.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

GREAT difficulty has always been experienced by creditors in obtaining payment from some of the independent native princes. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that by a late ruling such a state of affairs has been changed. A European creditor can now appeal for the realisation of his claim to the Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department. Before him he lays the nature and proofs of his claim, and if, by him, considered a just one, the matter is then taken up by the Government, and the native prince is called upon to make good the claim. Under such pressure no creditor may be apprehensive of he result.

## THE MONSOON.

Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. have just received the following telegram from Coompta:—

"Monsoon broke on the 12th; weather rough; rain every day."

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| June. | Colaba. In. cnt. | Fort. In. cnt. | Byculla. In. cnt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 Friday ..... | 0 8 | 0 19 | 0 11 |
| 15 Saturday..... | 0 7 | 0 20 | 0 83 |
| 16 Sunday ..... | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 6 |
| 17 Monday ..... | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 |
| Total..... | 0 15 | 0 49 | 1 0 |
| Fall up to 16th June 1877..... | 2 14 | 0 23 | 1 52 |

These returns are made up to 6 a.m. each day.

## VOLUNTEER MATCH SHOOTING.

A MATCH was shot off at Colaba butts yesterday morning, between representative teams chosen from B and F Companies of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The conditions were—7 men aside, ten shots each at 500 and 700 yards. The B Company team won by 96 points, averaging 50·20 as compared to their opponents' average of 36·51, out of a possible 80. The following are the scores in full:—

B. COMPANY.

| | 500 yards. | Total. | 700 yards. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lt. Thorpe ..... | 2024333044 | 25 | 2202304444 | 25 | 50 |
| Col.Sergt.Buckland... | 2322433443 | 29 | 0304233243 | 24 | 53 |
| Sergt. Chicos ..... | 4544234444 | 37 | 2000024334 | 16 | 53 |
| " Whitehead ... | 0234322223 | 20 | 0223423433 | 26 | 46 |
| L. Corporal Cumming. | 3044424223 | 28 | 2300022002 | 6 | 34 |
| " Hall ..... | 3332344333 | 31 | 2323334423 | 21 | 52 |
| Pte. Warne ..... | 0220332424 | 22 | 3244224233 | 29 | 51 |
| Total .. | 193 | | | 159 | 352 |
| Average.. | 27·57 | | | 22·71 | 50·20 |

F. COMPANY.

| | 500 yards. | Total. | 700 yards. | Total. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capt. Weir ..... | 0030322203 | 11 | 3000202 2 | 9 | 20 |
| Pte. Willard ..... | 3202233343 | 25 | 2203000444 | 14 | 39 |
| " Williamson ... | 2002322232 | 16 | 0020000000 | 2 | 18 |
| " Kelly ..... | 2222232333 | 22 | 4124230020 | 21 | 43 |
| " Rathmell..... | 4222323234 | 24 | 0242244232 | 24 | 48 |
| Col. Sergt. Ross ..... | 4420012202 | 20 | 0340202333 | 20 | 40 |
| Pte. Fairbairn ..... | 2443330000 | 22 | 3232223433 | 26 | 48 |
| Total .. | 180 | | | 116 | 296 |
| Average .. | 29 | | | 16·57 | 36·51 |

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 13th instant.

Read letter, dated 4th June, from the Resident Engineer, forwarding an application from one Gosla Mitha for permission to make galleries to his house now building on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, and advising that the application be not complied with. Resolution: The following bye-law is passed, "parties may be allowed to erect verandehs, sun-shades and other projections not exceeding 4 feet in width over roads or footpaths on the Port Trust Estate on the payment of half rent or value for the land so projected over, they having no claim to the land in question; but no projection to be made under 12 feet from the ground."

Read letter, dated 12th June, from the Resident Engineer asking sanction to the purchase of 400 or 500 tons steam coal, and suggesting that he be permitted to arrange for the purchase of this quantity through a broker or directly with the shipper. Resolution: sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, No. 852, dated 6th June, reporting that he has appointed Mr. W. Laythorp mate of pilot schooner Sunbeam from 1st instant

Pilotage statement week to 11th June:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 | vessels | piloted into harbour. |
| 20 | " | piloted out of " |
| 2 | " | transported. |
| 1 | " | attended to. |

## PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN INDIA GRAND ANNUAL HUNT RACES.

SATURDAY, 20TH JULY 1878.

1ST RACE.—"The Poona Hunt Stakes."—Rs. 500 added from the fund for all and country-breds, about 3 miles over a stiff hog-hunting country.

| | st. lbs. |
|---|---|
| Arabs C. W. over..... | 11 7 |
| Country-Breds 14-2 and under C. W. over ..... | 11 7 |
| C. B. over 14-2, C. W. over ..... | 12 7 |
| Galloways allowed 7 lbs. | |
| Entrance—1st July..... | 1 G. M. |
| " 15th July..... | 3 G. M. |
| On day before date advertised for the races | |
| to be named ..... | 3 G. M. |

2ND RACE.—"The Hog Hunter's Purse."—Rs. 500 added from the fund for all English and Colonial horses, about 3 miles over a stiff hog-hunting country.

| | st. lbs. |
|---|---|
| C. W. over ..... | 12 7 |
| Entrances as in Poona Hunt Stakes. | |

3RD RACE.—"The Tally Ho Stakes."—Rs. 500 added from the fund for all horses, about 1 mile over a stiff hog-hunting country.

| | st. lbs. |
|---|---|
| English and Colonials, C. W. over ..... | 12 7 |
| C. B. over 14-2, C. W. over ..... | 11 7 |
| C. B. 14-2 and under, and Arabs C. W. over ..... | 10 7 |
| Galloways allowed 7 lbs. | |
| Entrances as in Poona Hunt Stakes. | |

4TH RACE.—"Pony Race."—For all C. B. Ponies: 13-2 to carry 11 st. 7 lbs. Weight for inches. About 1 mile. Rs. 250 from the Fund.

Entrance—1 G. M. The day before the races.

RULES.

1. The above races will come off at Poona. The course will be selected by the stewards over a *bona fide* hog hunting country and will be marked by two flags only, on the same principle as last year.
2. Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs.
3. Entrances to be *despatched* on the dates mentioned.
4. The decision of the stewards to be final.
5. Full police arrangements will be given in the case of three starters *bona fide* on separate interests; half public money in case of two starters or for a walk-over.
6. Riders who have never taken a first spear or who have not won a steeplechase allowed 5 lbs.
7. Persians and Cabocoles to carry equal weight with Arabs.
8. The stewards will not undertake the management of the lotteries.
9. The second horse in each race to save his stakes.
10. Previous winners of those races once 7 lbs., twice. 10 lbs.
11. The stewards reserve to themselves the right of making a ratable deduction if the amount of money subscribed falls short of that advertized.
12. All communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

S. W. TYNDALL, Captain,
Honorary Secretary, The Club, Poona.

## INDIAN EXTRACTS.

### BRITISH TROOPS IN NATIVE STATES. ARE THEY AMENABLE TO THE LOCAL COURTS?

THE Resident at Travancore having entertained some doubts as to whether the British troops serving at that station are amenable to the local tribunals, a reference was made to the Military authorities. After some correspondence this question was submitted to the local Government, who passed the following order:—"The Indian Articles of War (Act V. of 1869) prohibit the arrest for debt of any soldier, under civil process, by any Court of Law. (2) The Madras Regulations and Criminal Court Procedure conflicted with that prohibition. The reply of the Advocate General in the negative was communicated to the Military Department in due course. (3) It subsequently appeared that the question put is not the real one, which is whether a Regiment is serving in the Native State of Travancore, a soldier of the Queen may be arrested, the Travancore Law containing no such prohibition. (4) The Advocate General knows no law against it, but apart from the strict legal view, it is necessary to inquire why the Queen's soldiers are there; it is 'to protect the territories of the Maharajah against attack or invasion.' (5) The Resident will point out to His Highness the Maharajah that it is inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty that any member of the British Force serving in Travancore should be liable to civil arrest or attachment of pay by the authority of a local court. The reasons are obvious and will readily suggest themselves to His Highness' mind. The Resident will suggest to His Highness' Government the expediency of legislating to assimilate the local law with the law of British India, as regards the Queen's Troops, in this respect."

## THE BARQUE CARLOTTA NEARLY LOST.

THE barque Carlotta, from Cochin, in ballast, and consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, took the ground on the night of the 8th instant, in the South Western edge of the Hajamee bank in Lat. 24° 2' N.; Long. 66° 54' E. She was by no means in a perilous position, and she not been a remarkably strong vessel, and received assistance promptly, she must have become a total wreck. She was in less than half her own draft of water and had no appliances by which her own crew could have saved her. They were preparing to abandon her in the boats when the steamer Amberwitch put in her appearance. The salvage services were given at great personal risek on account of the boisterous sea and the men of the Port Department in the "station life boat," and those in the boats of the Amberwitch could not have incurred risk of life and limb, and behaved more cheerfully and bravely than they did on the occasion. Indeed, it was entirely owing to their strenuous exertions that the ship was saved. The Captain of the Carlotta attributes the accident to the tidal current, but this will be a matter for enquiry. The heavy cabal lifting gear of the Amberwitch was most useful, and was used to heave the Carlotta with the assistance of anchors and warps carried out by boats. The present occurrence shows the imperative necessity of always having a tug in the harbour. Captain Trickey of the barque acknowledges that his vessel could not have been saved without assistance, and says that his crew wished to abandon her soon after she struck. The Carlotta arrived in harbour in tow of Amberwitch at noon yesterday, not much damaged. She was got off on Monday night at about 6 o'clock. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Captain Campbell, our Acting Master Attendant, Captain Bishop, and their gallant assistants and crews for the manner in which they exerted themselves in saving the vessel.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

## THE WESTON (FULHAM) CASE.

At the recent Criminal Sessions of the District Court of Cuddapah, Mr. Alexander Weston, a famine relief officer, from Bengal, was arraigned on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The suggestion of the prosecution was, that Mr. Weston being on tour last April at a village called Mallur, ordered his horse keeper, the deceased, to measure gram in front of his tent, in the presence of a number of persons, and finding it short gave the deceased 1 or 2 or three blows with his clenched first on the head, and one or two on the left side. The last blow, or one of the last, ruptured the horsekeeper's spleen, and after being in great pain for about fifteen days, the man died of the blow. The Court found that the prisoner, Mr. Weston, was not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, and directed his acquittal and discharge. Mr. Weston pleaded not guilty. Mr. Nelson, the Judge states:—

"The Government prosecutor, Mr. Handley, suggested that a new head of charge imputing hurt should be added, but in the circumstances I thought it not advisable to adopt the suggestion. The 1st witness Nagi, the widow of the deceased, stated that her husband went from his home at Royachoty to Mallur with the accused person, and did not return with the accused person next day, so she went to look for him. She found him near the tope at Mallur, lying on his back unconscious, crushed his body, and gave him food and attended to him for two days, during the whole of which time he continued to pass large quantities of blood every two hours or so. He complained of great pain in the body, writhed about, and was unable to walk or even sit up without help. In answer to her questions he told her his master had struck him on the head and side. She went to the village Reddi and got six pies from him but did not complain to him or to any person at Mallur. At last on the 3rd day she went home and engaged two pariahs, who came and carried her husband to Royachoty. There he lay sick for several days, and on two or three occasions, the witness helped him to crawl to the accused person's tent, and salaam whilst she asked for his pay. He was unable to speak to him. At last he died, after solemnly directing her almost with his last breath to complain to the Amaldar, who would order the police to make a proper inquiry and do justice. His body was buried, and next day she went and complained against the accused person, in order to get money from him. The body was taken up and sent into Cuddapah and examined and proceedings followed. This extraordinary story was told in such a manner that I disbelieved almost every part of it, whilst in essential particulars it was supported to the story told by this witness to the Magistrate, and to the medical evidence. The next witness was the Apothecary, at present in charge of the Cuddapah District, and who examined the body. He has given evidence so greatly wanting in scientific precision, in directness, consistency, and power of observation, that I may say it is quite without value. I am not satisfied that a proper and sufficient examination of the body was made, or that the witness grounded the professional opinion given by him before the Magistrate solely on facts observed by him; or that his mind is clearly made up with respect to the majority of the statements he has made in this Court. Whereas before the Magistrate this witness stated positively that in his opinion the deceased 'died from the effects of the blow as described,' and before me, attributed the death to rupture of the spleen, and in cross-examination at the trial he was obliged to admit that what he examined virtually was a mass of decomposition, the face of the deceased having entirely melted away; that he examined the abdominal cavity alone; that the presence of coagulated blood in the abdomen was due to rupture of the liver, which he had not examined; that that blood was not decomposed; that it might have been in the abdomen no more than

## POKER.

(*Truth.*)

I RATHER like a round game at cards, but whilst from these games the element of chance cannot be eliminated, success should be as much dependent upon good play as upon mere luck. This it is that renders whist so universally popular. The American game of poker has within the last year or two been introduced into England. It is, I think, the best of round games, and for this reason I am going to explain it.

It is played by a party of from four to seven. Each person deals in turn. The dealer places in the pool a sum, the amount of which is settled beforehand, and which is called the *ante*. Then he deals to each person, including himself, five cards. The object is to have the best hand. The best is four aces, and so on down to four twos, four cards of the same denomination beating everything except four of a higher denomination. The next best is called a "full"; this consists of three cards of the same value and a pair of cards of the same value, as, for instance, three aces and two kings. The next best is a flush, *i.e.*, five cards of one colour, as, for instance, five hearts; then three cards of the same value, the two remaining being odd ones; then a sequence, *i. e.*, five following cards, for instance, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5; next two pairs; and last of all a single pair.

Any one may, before looking at his cards, increase the *ante*, and each person playing has to stake, as a preliminary entrance-fee, double the amount of the *ante*. Now, let us suppose A B C D to be playing, and A to be the dealer. Let the *ante* be one shilling; C says, before looking at his cards, "I make the *ante* five shillings," he pushes with the words five shillings into the pool, and the dealer adds four shillings to the shilling that he has already staked. Then he turns to B, who is first hand. B looks at his cards. If he does not like them, he may throw them away, when he stakes nothing, and becomes a mere spectator during the deal; or he may say "I play," when he has to stake ten shillings, or he may say "I go fifteen shillings," when he has to put fifteen shillings into the pool. C, by raising the *ante*, has become last hand; therefore A asks D next what he will do. D may throw away his cards, or he may say, "I play," when he stakes fifteen shillings, or he may in turn increase the stakes, in which case he says, "I go one pound." Then the dealer look at his own hand; if he does not play, he forfeits his *ante* of five shillings; if he says, "I play," he accepts the stake of D, and puts fifteen shillings into the pool, which, with his *ante*, makes up his stake to one pound. Let us suppose that he forfeits the five shillings. Then it is the turn of C to speak. If he does not play, he would forfeit his five shillings. He may, if he pleases, like the previous player, increase the stakes, but let us suppose that he says "I play," and adds fifteen shillings to his stake, thus making it up to one pound. A, the dealer, has thus been squeezed out, and has lost five shillings. Then B, who has staked fifteen shillings, is asked whether he is prepared to add to his stake five shillings, so as to make it up to one pound. We will suppose that he declines, when he forfeits the fifteen shillings he has already staked. C and D remain the only players. The dealer asks each of them in his turn whether he wishes to have any cards; each may throw out any number that he chooses when he is given a like number from the pack. Then C either says, "I pass," in which case the stake remains at one pound, or he increases it. If he does the latter, D must pay the increased stake or forfeit his pound. Let us suppose that C says, "I go twenty-five shillings." D looks at his card, and we will suppose that he says, "I go thirty shillings"; C has either to stake the thirty shillings, or he may increase the stake, or he must pay twenty-five shillings. If he says, "I see your thirty shillings," C and D both show their hands, and the one who has the best wins all the stakes: or if C, concluding that B has a better hand than he, declines to see the thirty shillings, then he withdraws with a loss of twenty-five shillings, and D takes all the stakes without showing what cards he had in his hand. Thus by a mixture of cunning and boldness D, having perhaps an exceedingly bad hand, may win of all the players, even though each of them had better cards than he. In this example of the game, I am assuming that it is agreed to beforehand that no one can increase the stakes by more than five shillings at a time, but this limit is, of course, optional.

It is evident that the skill in the game consists in the player deceiving his adversaries as to the value of his hand. If he has a good hand, and if his adversaries know this, they will not increase their bets. If he has a bad hand, and he can induce his adversaries to believe that it is a good one by offering himself to bet higher, he frightens his adversaries, who, rather than increase their stakes, allow him to sweep up all that has been already played. The system of deception commences in drawing cards; thus a player may have three cards of the same value and two odd cards in the five cards dealt to him. The simple plan would be to exchange the two odd ones for two others. But this would tell every one that the player has three of a like value, so sometimes he will not take any fresh cards, and sometimes he will take only one. When the hands are made up, and no more cards can be drawn, the attempts continue on the part of every one to keep his real position a secret from his neighbours. "Some?"—I quote from an author upon the game—"put on a look of calm indifference, and try to seem self-possessed; some will grin and talk all sorts of nonsense; some will utter jokes; whilst others will study intensely their cards, or gaze at the ceiling; all of which is done merely to distract attention or to conceal the feelings."

In America the only limit to the bets is the amount of ready money that may be in the pocket of the player. Thus, if a person with the worst hand amongst the party produces a thousand dollars, and offers to bet them, whilst no one else has this sum about him, the capitalist would win all that has previously been staked without having to show his hand. On the Mississippi steamboats professional gamblers used to win in this manner by the simple expedient of having larger amounts in their pockets. Four or five years ago, some gamblers on one of these boats sat down to play with a singularly guileless young man. Several thousand dollars had already been staked, and then one of the gamblers pulled out 20,000 dols. and offered to bet them. "Put them on the table," said the guileless youth, and he then slowly produced a vast pile of notes from his pocket, adding, "I see the 20,000 dols. of the gentleman, and go 200,000 dols. better." As the gamblers did not possess 200,000 dols., he became the possessor of the 20,000 dols. The gamblers were aghast, and asked him whether he habitually carried about with him such enormous sums. "Frequently," he replied; "I am a clerk of a New Orleans bank, and I carry notes up to the branch banks." In vain the gamblers complained that he was playing with money which did not belong to him. The guileless youth pertinently remarked that this was a matter that alone regarded the directors of the bank. In England, where poker is played rather for amusement than as a convenient speculation, it is usual to limit the amount by which any bet can be raised, or to limit the total amount which can be staked upon any hand. Thus if the *ante* is one counter, the limit that can be bet upon a hand would be about twenty counters, and the counters may represent pence, shillings, or pounds, as it suits the purses of the players.

I have endeavoured to make the mode of playing this game clear, because, as I have already said, it is to my mind the most amusing of games. But probably I have failed, for I know that I myself have never learnt how a game is played by an explanation.


## THE SUBSTITUTE FOR WHITE LEAD.

ALL interested in paints and pigments will be glad to hear of this very valuable invention, namely, the manufacture of a new zinc white, which, on account of its valuable properties, is qualified *entirely* to supersede white lead. Professor Phipson, the eminent chemist, says in his report that *it is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.*" This opinion is also borne out by such scientific authorities as Professor Barff, Lecturer on Pigments and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to London Royal Academy, &c., &c.; also by Messrs. Johnson & Sons, Assayers to Bank of England, Royal Mints, &c., Professor Lutschaunig, Surveyor to London Board of Works, &c., &c. We understand that the English and German Governments have adopted it in their navy yards, for besides its other valuable properties, it acts in a *perfectly neutral* manner towards iron, a feature of novel and great importance. It has a covering power of about 100 *per cent* more than oxide of zinc, and about 25 *per cent.* more than lead. White lead possesses only one good quality, it has great "body" or covering power, but otherwise there are great objections against its use as a pigment. It is a well known fact that white lead is discoloured by foul air or sewer gas containing sulphuretted hydrogen, its colour becomes dirty brown, and it ought therefore never to be employed where foul gases can have access to the painted surface. White lead loses in time its opacity; the acids of the oil form with the oxide of lead a lead soap, which is semi-transparent and has no covering power. White lead has also another great drawback, it being injurious to the health of those who prepare or use it. Oxide of zinc, which is also used as a white pigment, is not injurious in manufacture or use, it is not discoloured by foul gases, and it would have long driven white lead out of the trade if it had sufficient body or covering power; but the absence of this quality renders it too expensive. What has long been wanting was a white pigment combining the good properties of oxide of zinc with the *covering power* of white lead. This is at last found in the "*New Zinc White*," known as "Griffiths' Patent White," and manufactured on a large scale for the owners of the patent by the Silicate Paint Company of Liverpool and London. This new pigment has for its base the white sulphide of zinc. As a paint it is superior to white lead, it is of a purer white and more stable, it *absolutely* resists the action of foul gasses. It retains its opacity, which white lead *does not*. It has *far more body* or covering power than white lead. It mixes well with oil and other pigments, and works with the greatest ease. It possesses "softness," which will make it very valuable for decorative work. In the process of manufacture it is calcined at a red heat, therefore it is almost *indestructible*. Its *durability* is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting *iron, cement, and wooden structures* from the effects of the weather in *exposed situations*. It is not injurious to the health of the workmen who prepare or use it, and it supplies a want which has long been felt by the working painters and decorators. The new pigment bears out well, it has good drying properties, and gives a solid surface. It adheres to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. Heat will not cause it to "blister," and it will therefore be most valuable for hot climates. The new Patent White combines all the good properties of the test white lead and the oxide of zinc, without having any of their drawbacks. It has nearly twice the volume of white lead, and is therefore more economical. All these advantages must bring it soon exclusively into use. The demand has been such for the new white pigment that the Liverpool manufactory, although working night and day, could not supply one tithe of the orders, and the company had to secure extensive premises in London to enable them in some measure to meet the wants of the foreign Governments and the home trade. The Silicate Paint Company, when their branch works are completed on the Thames, will be the largest producers of white pigment in Europe. We understand their production will, almost immediately, be about 75 tons per week, but they have made arrangements whereby they can, in a few months, increase this to close upon 200 tons per week. The praise Griffiths' Patent White received at the meetings of the Society of Arts, London, and at the Social Science Congress, speaks volumes in its favour, and there is no doubt the owners of this valuable patent have the paint trade entirely in their own hands.


A FULL grown panther was shot by Mr. A. G.B. Theobold, of the Forest Department, at Biloor (Collegal) on the morning of the 9th instant, measuring 7 feet and 2 inches from tip of nose to end of tail, and weighing 130 lbs.

MR. BURGON, the Dean of Chichester, has no love for Ritualists. In a letter to Dr. Pusey, he remarks: —"In common with thousands of our brethren, I view with extreme jealousy and displeasure the attempt which is being made by a party in the Church of England to identify the justly-honoured name of Mr. Keble with their cause, to claim his sanction for their proceedings, to make it appear that had he been living he would have been on their side. The party or side which thus acts calls itself 'Ritualistic.' Its ringleaders defy the law, repudiate the authority of the Bishops, set themselves up against the Book of Common Prayer. They openly adopt Romish dresses, Romish practice, Romish phraseology. They teach Romish doctrine. I must be allowed to designate English clergymen who so act as immoral persons. Their method is schismatical. The heart of honest England loathes and abhors them. It is clear that if Mr. Keble had in any sense belonged to such a faction he must have been a very disloyal, a very disreputable, a very weak and foolish person indeed." Ritualists are more often than not "disloyal," "very weak," and "foolish;" but we are not prepared to admit that they are also "disreputable." They are sometimes crafty, unforgiving, and untruthful, but they are rarely "immoral."—*Madras Mail.*


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